

# Week5

## HBase Installation

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## 1 Summary

In this week, HBase, including standalone, pseudo-distributed and fully-distributed modes, are successfully set up. Besides, the java source codes of hbase are compiled and tarball is generated manually. Lastly, source code and patch related to the HBase bug - HBASE-9737 is read and analyzed.

## 2 HBase Installation

### 2.1 Stanalone (Mac OS X)

Standalone mode is the default mode for HBase. In this mode, HBase does not use HDFS, instead, it uses the local filesystem. It runs all HBase daemons and a local ZooKeeper all up in the same JVM.

Guide(hbase-1.2.6):

[standalone hbaset](#)

### 2.2 Pseudo-Distributed (Mac OS X)

Pseudo-Distributed mode means that all daemons run on a single node. This configuration is to test and prototype on HBase. We won't use this configuration for production nor for evaluating HBase performance.

First, set up HDFS in [pseudo-distributed](#)

Next, configure HBase by modifying [pseudo-distributed HBase](#)

#### Note

- Distributed Filesystem master([fs.default.name](#)) and MapReduce Master([mapred.job.tracker](#)) should be set on the same host but different ports.
- To make your life easier, please let HBase manage Zookeeper quorum on localhost. You can bind the clientPort to 2222(default is 2181). Ensure HBASE\_MANAGE\_ZK is commented out or set to true in [conf/hbase-env.sh](#) and then edit [conf/hbase-site.xml](#) and set `hbase.zookeeper.property.clientPort` and `hbase.zookeeper.quorum`.
- Let HBase create the [hbase.rootdir](#) directory.

### 2.3 Fully-Distributed (emulab)

A fully-distributed mode is the distributed mode run on multi-node cluster. Before proceeding, we must ensure HDFS is working correctly. In order to facilitate our experiment for bug injections, we set up fully-distributed HBase in two versions on emulab. The cluster topology is show in [hadoop.ns](#)

### 2.3.1 New Version–Hadoop 2.7.1 + HBase 1.2.6

Thanks to the [tutorial](#) of UCARE, fully-distributed Hadoop 2.7.1 can be installed with zero errors. Then, by following the [official website](#), Hbase is set up successfully.

#### Note

- Host and port of `hbase.rootdir` must be consistent with that of `fs.default.name`
- It is recommended to run a ZooKeeper ensemble of 3, 5 or 7 nodes(`hbase.zookeeper.quorum`). In our case, we set node-1, node-2, node-3 as a zookeeper ensemble and leave the namenode node-0 alone.
- It is more convenient to test and maybe more reliable to set master host also as a datanode. In our case, we also add node-0 in `conf/slaves`.
- Three ways are given for HDFS Client Configuration in HBase official web. The best practice is to copy `hdfs-site.xml` in `${HADOOP_HOME}/conf` to `${HBase_HOME}/conf`
- Make sure that you have permission to the file `${HBase_HOME}/logs/SecurityAuth.audit`, otherwise HBase will run into error when restarted.
- Do not forget to set up `mapred-site.xml` in `${HADOOP_HOME}/conf`.

### 2.3.2 Old Version–Hadoop 1.0.3 + HBase 0.94.12

The installation instruction for [hadoop 1.0.3](#) is well addressed by Mr.Michael. The configuration of HBase 0.94.12 is same with that of HBase 1.2.6.

#### Note

- Do not format a running cluster because this will erase all existing data in the HDFS filesystem!
- According to HDFS-107, you may observe the error “java.io.IOException: Incompatible namespaceIDs”. A simple way to solve this problem is to stop the full cluster, delete the data directory on the problematic datanode: the directory is specified by `dfs.data.dir` in `conf/hdfs-site.xml`, and then reformat the namenode.
- Make sure you have permission to hadoop log files that you defined in `dfs.data.dir` and `dfs.name.dir`. If you do not, please change permission by `commnd – chown`.
- Make sure you have replaced all `${HADOOP_HOME}` by `${HADOOP_PREFIX}` in your `.bashrc` if you use `bash` or `.bash_profile` otherwise. `${HADOOP_HOME}` is deprecated in hadoop 1.0.3.

### 2.3.3 Confirming Installation and Compatibility

Usually, we can judge if Hadoop is running correctly by checking java processes. we can type 'jps' in the shell to see all running java processes. As for HBase, we can check by playing around the HBase shell by creating, populating or dropping tables. See [hadoop tutorial](#) and [hbase official website](#).

HBase 0.94 and earlier versions cannot be set up correctly against hadoop 2.0.x because of ICP version incompatibility. But you can build through [mvn](#).

## 3 Building Apache HBase

we have successfully compiled java source code of hbase and generated tarball in OS X. we referred to [building hbase](#). But we will put stress on fully-distributed hbase in next step.

## 4 Next Step

Next week, we will firstly understand the work flow of the hbase bug - HBASE-9737 by adding 'print' code and operating files in hbase. Then we will trigger the bug by handling corrupt files.